

The most popular Qá'idah to teach Children how to read the Qurán, is now available with some additional instructions.

YASSARNAL QURÁN

يسارنا القرآن



Edited & Updated By

مولانا محمد افروز قادری چرنایکوٹی

MAULANA AFROZ QADRI



Published By

Nizamia Dáwa Foundation

Tokai, Cape Town, R.S.A.

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وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ (Súrah Qamar: 54:17)

{We have made the Qurán easy to understand,
so is there someone to take heed from it!}

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Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُسْتَعِينُهُ وَنُسْتَهْدِيهِ
وَنُصَلِّي وَنُصَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ، أَمَّا بَعْدُ!

There is no book more glorious and greater than Alláh's Book. And no blessing and honour could ever be compared with the dedication and recitation of this Divine Book, the Holy Qurán. To learn and to teach the Qurán is the best source to appeal for the Blessings of Almighty Alláh. As the Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) has said: *"The best among you are those who learn the Qurán and teach it (to others)"*. (Sahih Bukhári)

The first steps towards learning the Qurán is learning to read Arabic, therefore studying this Qá'idah will be a stepping stone towards learning and teaching the Qurán. *In Shá Alláh Ámeen.*

To recite the Book of Alláh is a great blessing and magnificent virtue. Our Beloved Rasool (ﷺ) has declared that: *"He who recites one letter of the Book of Alláh will be rewarded with a blessing, and each blessing will be multiplied ten times, I do not regard 'Alif Lám Meem' as one letter, rather Alif is a letter, Lám is a letter and Meem is a letter"*. (Sunan Tirmidhi)

This humble effort is a beginner's book and is designed to make the recitation of the Qurán easy for our children. We have tried our best to bring the originality of the old "Yassarnal Qurán" into existence with some direly needed amendments and additions including a taste of the rules of Tajweed. Instructions for the teachers are given before all the lessons to make them more effective and useful. Al Hamdu Lilláh this updated version of the "Yassarnal Qurán" with some new and informative points is all inclusive and wide ranging.

I wish to thank all who have supported and shown appreciation especially Shaykh Háfidh Muhammad Adams of Madrasatut Ta'liyah Háfith School, Grassy Park, Cape Town, for his invaluable assistance and vital contribution in producing this book.

We make Duá that this book benefits learners of all ages and that it is a Thawáb for its readers, teachers, editors, compilers, publishers and distributors. May The Almighty Alláh accept it from us, grant us Taufeeq to offer more and more service towards the Holy Qurán and the beautiful Deen of Islám, and let the Ummah at large benefit from it. Ámeen Yá Rabbal 'Álameen.

Khádimul Ilmi Wal 'Ulamá

Muhammad Afroz Qadri Chiraiya koti.

9th November 2019 12th Rabeeul Ákhar 1441



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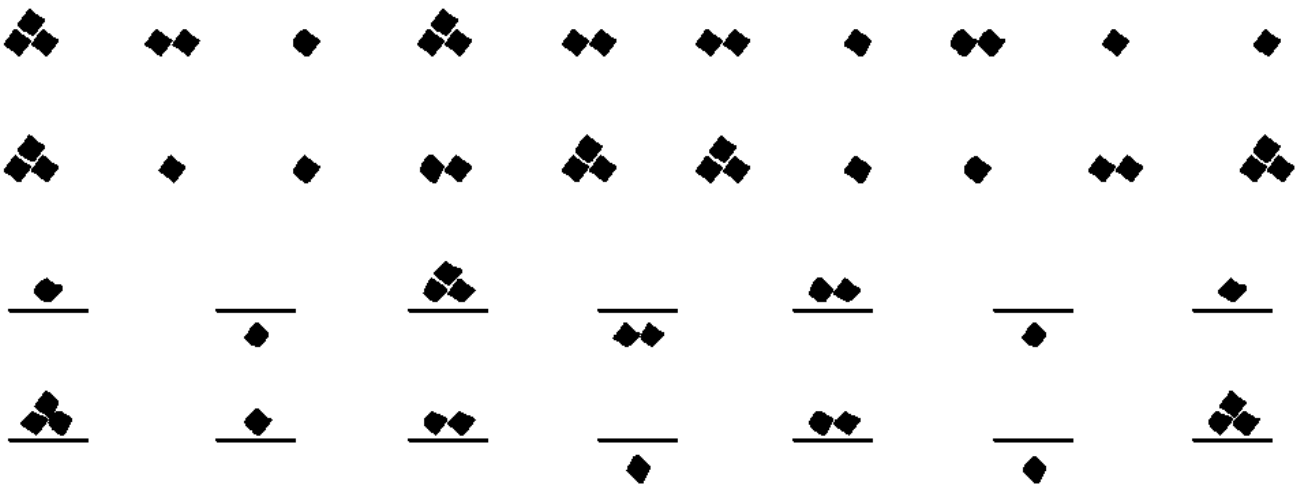
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ
يَا فَتَّاحُ افْتَحْ لَنَا أَبْوَابَ الْعِلْمِ وَمَعْرِفَةِ الْقُرْآنِ بِبَرَكَتِكَ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Basic Lesson: Nuqtah (Dots)

Instruction:

- This lesson is going to deal with the position of the Dots (Nuqtah).
- Place the finger close to the dot and tell the Children, this is called a 'Nuqtah'.
- Almost half of the Arabic alphabet letters have Nuqtah.
- Nuqtah can be one, or two or three, and they can appear on the top, or bottom, or in the middle of the letters.
- The changing position of the Nuqtah makes a big difference to the pronunciation of the letters.
- For the purpose of explanation, Nuqtah's are used here with lines instead of letters.



Lesson 1. Single Letters

Instruction:

- Single letters are called 'Mufrad', which always stand alone.
- The letters of the Arabic Alphabet are known as Hurooful Hijá (حروف الهجاء).
- There are 29 letters in the Arabic alphabet.
- Each letter deserves to be pronounced with a special sound.
- They must be pronounced in Arabic e.g. Bá', Tá', Há', Rá'.
- Never utter them in Urdu or Persian e.g. Bé, Té, Hé, Ré.
- Teach the children the correct recognition & pronunciation.

ث

Thá' ثَاءُ

ت

Tá' تَاءُ

ب

Bá' بَاءُ

ا

Alif أَلِفٌ

د

Dál دَالٌ

خ

Khá' خَاءُ

ح

Há' حَاءُ

ج

Jeem جِيمٌ

س

Seen سَيْنٌ

ز

Záy زَائِيٌّ

ر

Rá' رَاءُ

ذ

Thál ذَالٌ

ط

Táw' طَاءُ

ض

Dhád ضَادُ

ص

Sád صَادُ

ش

Sheen شَيْنُ

ف

Fá' فَاءُ

غ

Ghain غَيْنُ

ع

'Ain عَيْنُ

ظ

Tháw' ظَاءُ

م

Meem مَيْمُ

ل

Lám لَامُ

ك

Káf كَأُ

ق

Qáf قَأُ

ء

Hamzah هَمْزَةُ

ه

Há' هَاءُ

و

Wáw وَاوُ

ن

Noon نُونُ

والسلام

Wassalám

ي

Yá' يَاءُ

Lesson 2. Attached Letters

Instruction:

- Joining two or more letters together is known as 'Murakkab'.
- Students must be taught to identify the Arabic Alphabet when the letters are joined. The shape, structure and pronunciation of the letters are changed.
- The appearance of a letter changes from a single alphabet to the joint form.

با	تا	ثا	جا	حا	خا
سا	شا	صا	ضا	طا	ظا
عا	غا	فا	قا	كا	لا
ما	ال	اك	بت	تث	ثج
جح	حخ	خس	سش	شص	صض
ضط	ظط	ظع	عغ	غف	فق
قل	بة	لم	من	نه	بي

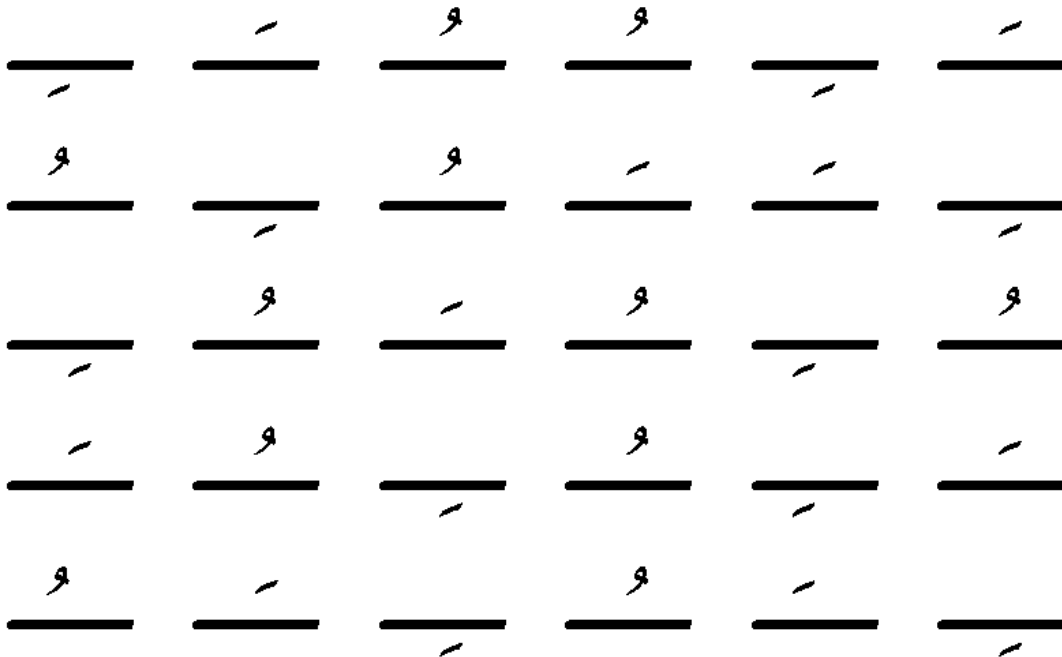
لب	كث	طب	شل	صل	قل
كن	ظن	جد	خد	غد	خذ
شر	بر	ثم	صم	هو	يس
رزق	بهم	بعد	عبد	حمد	هلك
يهب	خطف	ثمن	حسن	فئة	سخط
خلق	فلق	علق	نصر	قتل	يلج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	فلا	خلا
قسط	شمس	غير	مطر	ظلل	شكر
بسم	ضغط	صحب	تحت	فقل	خشي
عشر	سئل	لكل	لله	جلب	حكغ
لك	لة	طه	قخ	صف	بس
ستع	حفت	فخذ	بطش	ئكة	تبت

Lesson 3. Harakát (Short Vowels)

Instruction:

- The Fat'hah َ, the Kasrah ِ and the Dhammah ُ are called Harakát (Short Vowels).
- The letter which carries a Harakah on it, is called a 'Mutaharrik'.
- The Fat'hah and the Dhammah appear above the letter, whereas the Kasrah appears below the letter.
- The Fat'hah expresses an upward movement like the 'A' sound.
- The Kasrah shows downward movement like the 'I' sound.
- The Dhammah shows forward movement like the 'U' sound.
- Students are urged to pronounce the Harakát swiftly, without any stretch, pull or jerk; or else it becomes a Madd.
- The Alif always remains free of Harakah, if there is any Harakah on it, it means that it is a Hamzah not an Alif eg. مَأْكُول.

The recognition of Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah.



Lesson 4. Single letters with Fat'hah

Instruction:

- Use different methods to explain to the students, and make sure they are well familiarised with the alphabet and are fluent in their articulation of the letters.
- Remember, if the students have mastered these letters, the rest will be quite easy for them, *In Shá Alláh*.

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش
ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف
ق	ك	ل	م	ن	هـ
و	م	ي			

Examples of attached letters with Fat'hah

سَلَمَ	عَمَلَ	سَلَمَ	سَلَمَ
سَجَدَ	ضَرَبَ	سَجَدَ	ضَرَبَ
أَمَرَ	فَزَعَ	أَمَرَ	فَزَعَ
دَخَلَ	وَجَدَ	دَخَلَ	وَجَدَ
خَذَلَ	صَبَرَ	خَذَلَ	صَبَرَ
قَتَلَ	فَرَضَ	قَتَلَ	فَرَضَ
دَرَسَ	رَزَقَ	وَزَنَ	وَزَرَ

- **Method of Spelling:** Seen Fat'hah 'سَ', Lám Fat'hah 'لَ', Meem Fat'hah 'مَ' = سَلَمَ - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- **Method of Revision:** There is a Fat'hah above the سَ, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (SA). There is Fat'hah above the لَ, read the Fat'hah quickly (LA). There is Fat'hah above the مَ, read the Fat'hah quickly (MA) = SALAMA (سَلَمَ)

Lesson 5. Single letters with Kasrah

Instruction:

- Let the students repeat and practice by repetition.
- Encourage them to read the Kasrah properly.
- The pronunciation of Kasrah goes straight down, like 'Bl' or 'Fl'.
- Remember! The Short vowel is equal to half of a letter; therefore, articulate the half of the Yá' when pronouncing the Kasrah, else it will either be a full Yá' or like a Madd after stretching or pulling a little bit.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	دَ
هَ	زَ	حَ	طَ	قَ	كَ
لَ	مَ	نَ	يَ	رَ	سَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	ظَ	فَ	غَ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ	جِ	دِ
هِ	زِ	حِ	طِ	قِ	كِ
لِ	مِ	نِ	يِ	رِ	سِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	ظِ	فِ	غِ

Examples of attached letters with Kasrah

سِرِفِ	سِرِفِ	فِعِلِ	فِعِلِ
إِبِلِ	إِبِلِ	جِرِفِ	جِرِفِ
بِتِثِ	بِتِثِ	فِلِمِ	فِلِمِ
طِفِلِ	طِفِلِ	شِبِهِ	شِبِهِ
حِلِمِ	حِلِمِ	خِضِرِ	خِضِرِ
سِتِرِ	سِتِرِ	شِخِرِ	شِخِرِ
رِزِقِ	رِزِقِ	وِزِرِ	مِرِدِ

- **Method of Spelling:** Fá' Kasrah 'فِ', 'Ain Kasrah 'عِ, Láam Kasrah 'لِ' = فِعِلِ - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- **Method of Revision:** There is a Kasrah below the فِ, read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (FI). There is a Kasrah below the عِ, read the Kasrah quickly ('I). There is a Kasrah below the لِ, read the Kasrah quickly (LI). FI'ILI فِعِلِ

Lesson 6. Single letters with Dhammah

Instruction:

- The pronunciation of Dhammah is similar to the English verb 'Do' or 'To' not like 'Go' or 'So'.
- The sound of Dhammah goes forth, and rounds the lips. Like قُ, but as you know that the short vowel is equal to the half of a letter; therefore, articulate the half of the Qáf when pronouncing the Dhammah, else it will either be full Qáf or like a Madd after stretching or extending a little bit.
- Remember: Alif 'ا' is equivalent to two Fat'hah, Yá' 'ي' is equivalent to two Kasrah and Wáw 'و' is equivalent to two Dhammah.

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش
ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	ق
ف	ق	ك	ل	م	ن
و	ه	م	ي		

Examples of attached letters with Dhammah

رُسُلٌ	رُسُلٌ	رُسُلٌ	رُسُلٌ
سُدُسٌ	سُدُسٌ	سُدُسٌ	سُدُسٌ
خُمُسٌ	خُمُسٌ	خُمُسٌ	خُمُسٌ
رُبْعٌ	رُبْعٌ	رُبْعٌ	رُبْعٌ
أَفُقٌ	أَفُقٌ	أَفُقٌ	أَفُقٌ
زُلُلٌ	زُلُلٌ	زُلُلٌ	زُلُلٌ
وُرْدٌ	وُرْدٌ	وُرْدٌ	وُرْدٌ

- **Method of Spelling:** Rá' Dhammah 'رُ', Seen Dhammah 'سُ', Láam Dhammah 'لُ' = رُسُلٌ - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- **Method of Revision:** There is a Dhammah above the رُ, read the Dhammah swiftly, don't pull at all (RU). There is a Dhammah above the سُ, read the Dhammah quickly (SU). There is a Dhammah above the لُ, read the Dhammah quickly (LU). RUSULU رُسُلٌ.

Single letters with Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah

Instruction:

- Teach the following letters carefully, and put the emphasis on accurate pronunciation.
- You are humbly requested to teach the following letters in any rhymes if possible, & let the students read along with you.
- It may please their ears and imprint the letters on their hearts.

اَ	اِ	اُ	آ	إ	أ
بَ	بِ	بُ	بِ	بِ	بِ
جَ	جِ	جُ	جِ	جِ	جِ
دَ	دِ	دُ	دِ	دِ	دِ
هَ	هِ	هُ	هِ	هِ	هِ
زَ	زِ	زُ	زِ	زِ	زِ

شَا	شَ	شِ	شُ	صِ	صُ
فَا	فَ	فِ	فُ	طِ	طُ
ظَا	ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	عِ	عُ
لَا	لَ	لِ	لُ	فِ	فُ
قَا	قَ	قِ	قُ	كِ	كُ
حَا	حَ	حِ	حُ	مِ	مُ
نَا	نَ	نِ	نُ	وِ	وُ
يَا	يَ	يِ	يُ	اِ	اُ
يَا	يَ	يِ	يُ		

Mixed Exercise

Examples of attached letters with Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah

حَمْدٌ	حَمْدَ	بَرَقَ	بَرِقَ
لَبِثَ	لَبِثَ	شَهَدَ	شَهَدَ
رَحِمَ	رَحِمَ	غَشِيَ	غَشِيَ
عَلِمَ	عَلِمَ	هُدِيَ	هُدِيَ
تَجَدُّ	تَجَدُّ	كَرُمَ	كَرُمَ
نُكِسَ	نُكِسَ	قُدِرَ	قُدِرَ
مَرَعَكَ	مَرَعَكَ	أُسِرَ	أُسِرَ
خَدَعَ	خَدَعَ	رُزِقَ	رُزِقَ

- **Method of Spelling:** Há' Fat'hah ح', Meem Kasrah م', Dál Fat'hah د' = حَمْدَ - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- **Method of Revision:** There is a Fat'hah above the ح, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (HA). There is Kasrah below the م, read the Kasrah quickly (MI). There is Fat'hah above the د, read the Fat'hah quickly (DA). HAMIDA = حَمْدَ

Lesson 7. Sukoon (Jazm)

Instruction:

- The Sukoon appears in two forms; Closed ° or open ˆ
- A Sukoon joins two letters. It can only be read with the preceded letters. It cannot be spelled alone or separately.
- The letter, which carries a Sukoon on it, is called a 'Sákin'.
- The Qurán printed in the Gulf mostly come with closed Sukoon and the Indian print always comes with open Sukoon.

أَبْ	إِبْ	أُبْ	بَتْ	بِثْ	بُثْ
جَدْ	جِدْ	جُدْ	رَسْ	رِسْ	رُسْ
لَخْ	لِخْ	لُخْ	دَعْ	دِعْ	دُعْ
بَلْ	إِهْ	شَكْ	صَفْ	رَبْ	شَقْ
مِنْ	بِثْ	طِبْ	فِضْ	فِرْ	قِفْ
قُمْ	قُلْ	بُشْ	هُمْ	كُمْ	خُدْ
بَعْدْ	بَعْضْ	نَحْنْ	أُدْعْ	رِزْقْ	مُلْكْ

يَلِدُ	يَكْذِبُ	تَخَفُ	شَيْءٌ	حَرُثَ	يُفْسِ
إِثْمِ	عِلْمَ	حِجْجُ	قَسَتْ	أَرْضِ	لَقَدْ
أَخْرَجَ	أَنْذَرَ	أَنْفُسَ	أَنْتُمْ	أُسْكُنُ	أُنْزِلَ
نَرَفَعُ	عَلِمْتُ	مِرْفَقُ	مَسْجِدُ	مُدْخَلَ	مُخْرَجَ
أَظْلَمَ	نَشْرَحُ	مَعَكُمْ	فَعَلْنَ	جَعَلْتُ	يَحْسَبُ
الْحَمْدُ	أَنْعَمْتُ	سَبَّعَهُمْ	عَلِمْتُمْ	لِتَفْتَرِي	ظَلَمْتُمْ
سَنُقْرِئُكَ	أَخْرَقْتُ	فَأَلْهَمَهَا	يُوسُوسُ	فَدَمْدَمَ	يَنْقَلِبُ
إِنْفَطَرْتُ	إِسْتَكْبَرُ	تَشِيعَ	تَنْزِيلَ	لِتُنْذِرَ	مَرَضْتُ
أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ	لَكَ	صَدْرَكَ	وَوَضَعْنَا	عَنْكَ	وِزْرَكَ

Lesson 8. Special Letters

Instruction:

- Care should be taken to differentiate between the following letters that have to be pronounced from Makhárij that are close to one another.
- Do not confuse the pronunciation of the special letters in the second row with the letters in the first row.

ق	ذ	د	خ	ح	ث	ت	اء
ك	ز	ض	غ	ه	س	ط	ع

Note: The following letters should be pronounced in all states with Tafkheem (full mouth and thick voice).

خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

Rules of Rá': If the letter ر (Rá') has a Fat'hah or Dhammah, then it will be read full mouth. But when the Rá' ر carries a Sukoon and the letter before it carries a Kasrah it is normally read flatly, eg; فِرْعَوْنَ، مُقْتَدِرٌ، شِرْعَةً. But there are few exceptions. 1. If Rá' Sakin is preceded by a temporary Kasrah either in one word or different words, eg; اِمْرًا تَابُوا، لِمَنْ ارْتَضَى، اِرْجِعِي، اِرْحَمْهُمَا. 2. Rá' Sakin is followed by a letter of Isti'la in the same word, eg; قِرْطَاسٌ، مِرْصَادًا.

Note: The following letters are never connected to another letter, when anyone of them appears at the beginning of a word.

ء ا د ذ ر ز و

Eg. وجد ، دير ، أمر ، ذيل ، رأيت ، وزر

Lesson 9. Huroof Madd (*Elongation*)

Instruction:

- The letters of Madd are three. أَلِف ، وَاو ، يَاء .
- Alif will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Fat'hah eg. مَا ، لَا ، بَا
- Wáw will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Dhammah eg. نُؤ ، تُو ، بُؤ
- Yá' will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Kasrah eg. يِي ، فِي ، لِي
- These three letters must be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Harakát).
- The students should by now be familiarised with letters, therefore three of them are described here under one lesson.

بَا	بُؤ	بِي	بَا	تُو	تِي
شَا	شُؤ	شِي	جَا	جُؤ	جِي
حَا	حُؤ	حِي	خَا	خُؤ	خِي
دَا	دُؤ	دِي	ذَا	ذُؤ	ذِي
رَا	رُؤ	رِي	زَا	زُؤ	زِي
سَا	سُؤ	سِي	شَا	شُؤ	شِي
حَا	حُؤ	حِي	ضَا	ضُؤ	ضِي
كَا	كُؤ	كِي	ظَا	ظُؤ	ظِي
عَا	عُؤ	عِي	غَا	غُؤ	غِي

فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كََا	كُو	كِِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

Mixed Exercise

زَادَ ⁽¹⁾	بَالَ	خَافَ	تَابَ	طَالَ	كَانَ
فَمَا	إِذَا	أَلَا	أَبَا	جَاهَدَ	فَرَاحَ
جُنَاحَ	حَاسَبَ	خَادَعَ	قَاتَلَ	صَابَرَ	تَعَالَ
نُوحُ ⁽²⁾	طُورُ	نُورُ	دُونُ	أَوْتَ	يُوسُفَ
تُوبُوا	تَفُورُ	قَالُوا	يُوحِي	يَقُومُ	تَكُونُ
هَارُونَ	دَاخِرُونَ	نُوحِيهَا	فِيهِ ⁽³⁾	دِينِي	رِيحُ
خَيْفُ	قِيلَ	أَرِنِي	تَهْوِي	يَسِيلُ	يُوَارِي

رَازِقِينَ	مَقَادِيرُ	عِبَادِي	مَفَاتِيحُ
لِيُضِيعَ	تَبْتَغِي	أَخِيهِ	وَأُتُونِي
يَهْجَعُونَ	يَسْتَوْفُونَ	يَلُودُونَ	تَبِيعَنَ
يَسْتَعْجِلُونَكَ	أَتَخَنَّتْهُمْ	فَسَيُنْغِضُونَ	مَغْضُوبٍ

- (1) **Method of Spelling:** Záy + Alif Fat'hah 'زَا', Dál Fat'hah 'دَا' = زَادَ
Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before the Alif, therefore Alif will be regarded as Madd, which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Zá). There is Fat'hah above the Dál, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (DA). = زَادَ
- (2) **Method of Spelling:** Noon + Wáw Dhammah = نُوْ, Há' Dhammah = نُوحُ
Method of Revision: There is Dhammah before the Wáw Sákin, therefore Wáw will be regarded Madd, Which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Nú). There is Dhammah above the Há, read the Dhammah swiftly, don't pull at all (HU). NÚHU نُوحُ
- (3) **Method of Spelling:** Fá' + Yá' Kasrah = فَيْ, Há' Kasrah = فِيهِ
Method of Revision: There is a Kasrah before the Yá' Sákin, therefore the Yá' will be regarded Madd, which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (FEE). There is Kasrah below the Há', read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (HI). FEEHI = فِيهِ

Lesson 10. Alif, Wáw & Yá' Mamdoodah

Instruction:

- Alif, Wáw & Yá' Mamdoodah work exactly like Huroof Madd. Therefore, they must be read an equivalent of one Alif or two counts.
- If a short vertical stroke with the appearance of a small Alif (either above a letter or below a letter) and an upside down Dhammah appear on a letter, then the letter must be pulled/lengthened like Huroof Madd.
- **Note:** بٌ is equal to بَا . پ is equal to پِي , and بُ is equal to بُو.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ت	ث
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
س	س	س	س	س	س
د	د	د	د	د	د
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع

خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
و	و	و	و	و	و
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش

Mixed Exercise

أَدَمَ ⁽¹⁾	مَلِكٍ	كُتِبَ	سَمَوَاتٍ	قُنْتُتُ
أَيَّتِنَا	أَبَوَهُ	غَوَيْنَ	يُصْلِحُ	إِلَهُنَا
أَمَنَ	مَارِبُ	أَلْعَنَ	سُبْحَانَكَ	أَذَقْنَهُ
بِهِ ⁽²⁾	الْفِ	رُسُلِهِ	وَقِيلِهِ	بِكَلِمَتِهِ

نُورِهِ	هَذِهِ	يَسْتَحْيِي	إِبْرَاهِمُ	بَعْدِهِ
بِزْحَرِجِهِ	بَيِّنِيهِ	فِيهِ	نُورِهِ	عَرْشِهِ
لَهُ ⁽³⁾	تَلُونِ	أَلْوَانُهُ	أَنْزَلَهُ	سُبْحَنَهُ
مَاوَرَى	يَسْتَوْنَ	مَوْعِدَةٌ	دَاوُدُ	جُنُودُهُ
مَوَازِينُهُ	غَاوَنَ	قَرِينُهُ	كَلِمَتُهُ	وَقُرْآنُهُ

(1) **Method of Spelling:** Hamzah Alif Mamdoodah 'أ', + Dál Fat'hah 'د', + Meem Fat'hah 'م' = أَدَمَ.

Method of Revision: There is Alif Mamdoodah above the Hamzah, Alif Mamdoodah is an equivalent of Alif Madd, therefore Alif Mamdoodah should be lengthened by one Alif or two counts (AA). There is Fat'hah above the Dál (DA). There is Fat'hah above the Meem, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (MA). ÁDAMA أَدَمَ

(2) **Method of Spelling:** Bá' Kasrah 'بِ' + Há' with Alif Mamdoodah

بِهِ = 'بِ'

Method of Revision: There is Kasrah below the Bá'; read the Kasrah swiftly; don't pull at all (BI), thereafter attached is Alif Mamdoodah below the Há' (HEE). BIHEE = بِهِ.

(3) **Method of Spelling:** Lám Fat'hah 'لُ' + Há' with Alif Mamdoodah 'هُ' = لَهُ

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah above the Lám, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (LA), thereafter attached is Wáw Mamdoodah above the Há' (HOO). LAHOO = لَهُ.

Lesson 11. Huroof Leen

Instruction:

- The Huroof Leen (soft letters) are represented with these two letters: 1. Wáw 2. Yá'.
- Whenever a Fat'hah appears before a Wáw with Sukoon, it will be read as "OU". Like بُوَ , لُوَ
- Whenever a Fat'hah appears before a Yá with Sukoon, it will be read as "AY". Like يَيَ , شَيَ
- These two letters of Leen must be read softly and swiftly without any pulling or jerking.

بُوَ	يُوَ	تُوَ	ثُوَ	شُوَ
جُوَ	حُوَ	خُوَ	نُوَ	زُوَ
دُوَ	ذُوَ	رُوَ	وُوَ	وُوَ
زُوَ	زُوَ	سُوَ	سُوَ	سُوَ
صُوَ	ضُوَ	طُوَ	طُوَ	طُوَ
ظُوَ	ظُوَ	عُوَ	عُوَ	عُوَ
فُوَ	فُوَ	قُوَ	قُوَ	قُوَ
لُوَ	لُوَ	مُوَ	مُوَ	مُوَ

وَوُ	وَيُ	هُوَ	هِيَ	عَوُ	عَيُ
		يَوُ	يَيُ		
أُوفُ ⁽¹⁾	حَوْلُ	صَوْمُ	سَوْفُ	كَوْثَرُ	
شَرَوْهُ	مَوَدَّةُ	يَقُومُ	يَوْمُ يَقُومُ	قَدْ بَغَوْا	
أَيْنَ ⁽²⁾	فَتَعَالَيْنِ	صَيْفُ	أَبُوهُ	أَوْحَيْتُ	
عَيْنَيْنِ	غَيْرِي	يَلَيْتَنِي	يُؤَيِّلَتِي	رُؤِيدًا	

(1) **Method of Spelling:** Hamzah + Wáw Fat'hah 'أُ', + Fá' Kasrah 'ن' = أُوفُ.

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before Yá' Sákin, therefore the Yá' will be regarded Leen, which should be pronounced softly and swiftly (OU). There is Kasrah below the Fá', read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (FI). = OUFي

(2) **Method of Spelling:** Hamzah + Yá' Fat'hah 'أَيُّ', + Noon Fat'hah 'ن' = أَيْنَ

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before Wáw Sákin, therefore the Wáw will be regarded Leen, which should be pronounced softly and swiftly (AY). There is Fat'hah above the Noon, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (NA). AYNA = أَيْنَ.

Lesson 12: Implementation of previous lessons

Instruction:

- Let the students master the previous lessons (of Harakát, Huroof Madd & Leen) before they begin with new ones.
- Try to explain to them in different methods. Be soft, loving and patient with them. They are Alláh's blessing and the trust of the nation. May Almighty Alláh be with you in all that you are doing and may your efforts be generously rewarded. Ámeen

بَ بَ بَا هَ بَ بَ بِ بِي بِي
بُ بُو بُو هَ جُو جُو جِي جِي جِي

خَلَقَ	إِذَا وَقَبَ	وَإِذَا قَرِئَ
وَكَوَاعِبَ	فِي جِيدِهَا	يَقُولُ
فَعَقَرُوهَا	لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا	مَا رَبُّ أُخْرَى
يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا	وَصَاحِبَتَهُ	فَقَالَ
ذَلِكَ	حَفِظَيْنِ	وَأُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ
كَيْفَ فَعَلَ	وَلِي دِينِ	أَوْحَى لَهَا
بِمَا يُوعُونَ	وَطُورِ سِينِينَ	فَتَعَالَيْنِ
بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ	يَلِيَّتَنِي	إِلَى الْكُعْبَيْنِ

Lesson 13. Tanween

Instruction:

- Two Fat'hah (Or Fat'hatain) َ two Kasrah (Or Kasratain) ِ and two Dhammah (Or Dhammatain) ُ are called Tanween.
- The letter which carries Tanween on it, is called 'Munawwan'.
- Two Fat'hah, two Kasrah and two Dhammah are vocally similar and equivalent to the Noon Sákin.
- Tanween and Noon Sákin differ in writing but they are the same in pronunciation, like لَنْ . مِنْ . جُنْ are equal to لَا . مِ . جُ

اَ	اِ	اُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ
جَ	جِ	جُ	حَ	حِ	حُ
دَ	دِ	دُ	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ
رَ	رِ	رُ	زَ	زِ	زُ

ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز

Mixed Exercise

عَادًا	سُوِّي	قَرِيبٌ	فَسَنُ
مَرَضٌ	غَاسِقٍ	هُدًى	شَأْنٌ
عَظِيمٌ	نُسْكٍ	بِتَابِعٍ	قُرَى
بَقَرَةٌ	رُويْدًا	هُمَزَةٌ	ذُلًّا
شِقَاقٍ	فَضْلٍ	لَمْ يَكُنْ	فَاكِهَةٍ
فِئَةٍ	أُذُنٌ	عَمَلًا	طَوًى
ظَلَلٍ	عَلَقَةٍ	قِرْدَةٌ	سَفَرَةٌ
مِنْ غَيْرِهِ	نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ	فَسَنُ عُفْيٍ	مِنْ أَخِيهِ
عَذَابٌ غَلِيظٌ	حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ	طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	
مِنْهُ خِطَابًا	يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا	هُمَزَةٌ لُمَزَةٌ	
قِيلًا سَلَامًا	رَجْزٍ أَلِيمٍ	قُرْآنٌ مَجِيدٌ	
قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ	تَرْهَقُهَا قَتَرَةٌ	

Lesson 14. Tashdeed —

Instruction:

- The Tashdeed — on a letter puts force on the letter when pronounced. It is pronounced with the effect of being pronounced twice and joins the letter which precedes it.
- The letter with the Tashdeed on, is called a 'Mushaddad'.
- Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad are pronounced with Ghunnah, i.e. lengthen for 1 second with a nasal sound.
- Ghunnah is the nasalised sound emanating through the nose.
- Duration of Ghunnah is equivalent to one Alif, eg. أَنْ = اَنَّ .
وَلِيٌّ = وَلِيَّ . رَبٌّ = رَبِّ . مَنْ = مَنَّ .
- Likewise, if any letter carries a Sukoon on it, and the following letter is a Mushaddad, then the Sákin letter will be ignored & remain silent eg. قَدَّتْ, will be read as قَتَّ , لُقَّاكُ will be read as لُّكُ and كَبَمَرٌ will be read as كَمَّ .

بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ
جُ	جُ	جُ	جُ	جُ	جُ
كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ
نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ

وَأَفِ	وَأَفِ	وَأَفِ	وَأَفِ	وَأَفِ	وَأَفِ
مَدَّا	مَدَّا	مَدَّا	مَدَّا	مَدَّا	مَدَّا
كَمَا	كَمَا	كَمَا	كَمَا	كَمَا	كَمَا
بُتُّ	بُتُّ	بُتُّ	بُتُّ	بُتُّ	بُتُّ
ثُمَّ	ثُمَّ	ثُمَّ	ثُمَّ	ثُمَّ	ثُمَّ
رَفَعَ	رَفَعَ	رَفَعَ	رَفَعَ	رَفَعَ	رَفَعَ
إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكَ
فَصَلَ	فَصَلَ	فَصَلَ	فَصَلَ	فَصَلَ	فَصَلَ
سُعِرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ
يُزَكُّونَ	يُزَكُّونَ	يُزَكُّونَ	يُزَكُّونَ	يُزَكُّونَ	يُزَكُّونَ

قَدْ دَخَلُوا	فَلَنَوَلِّينَاكَ	فَسُنَيِّرُهُ	فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهُ
بَعْضُ السَّيَّارَةِ	لَيَوْلُنَّ الْأَدْبَارَ	بِالنَّفْسِ اللَّوَّامَةِ	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ
وَسَطًا لِّتَكُونُوا	طَلَعُ نَاضِدٍ	سَاقِطًا يَقُولُوا	أَمْرٍ مَّرِيجٍ
جَنَّتِ وَعُيُونٍ	مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي	حَبِيمٌ وَغَسَّاقٌ	أَذَى لَهُمْ
خَيْرٌ يُوَفِّ	بَنَاءٍ وَغَوَاصٍ	أَيَّامٍ نَّحْسَاتٍ	نُورًا نُّهْدِي
ذِكْرٌ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ	أَخْذَةً رَّابِيَةً	مَجْنُونٌ وَازْدُجِرْ	لَقَدْ تَقَطَّعَ
كَأَيِّنْ مِنْ نَّبِيٍّ	يُبْنَىٰ أَرْكَبُ مَعَنَا	نُطْفَةً مِنْ مَّيِّ يُمْنِي	
أُمٌّ مِّنْ مَّعَكَ	مِنْ مَّغْرَمٍ مُّثْقَلُونَ	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ	
بَشِيرٌ وَنَذِيرٌ	فِيهَا هُدًى وَنُورٌ	إِنْ مَّكَّنْكُمْ فِيهِ	
لَا تَسْتَعْجِلْ لَهُمْ	سَاعَةً مِّنْ نَّهَارٍ	فَتَعَسَّاهُمْ	
وَأَنهَرُ مِنْ لَّبَنِ	خَمْرٍ لَّذَّةٌ لِّلشَّارِبِينَ	طَاعَةٌ وَقَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوفٌ	

Lesson 15. Madd Far'iy

Instruction:

- Madd means to pull or extend, and Far'iy means temporary.
- Madd occurs due to either a Hamzah or Sukoon.
- Hamzah is the cause of two types of Madd.
- **1. Muttaṣil:** (Joined Madd) Madd will be performed if Hamzah occurred after Huroof Madd in the same word. And will be lengthened to 5 counts. Like سَيِّئْتُ, قُرُوءٌ, جَاءَ.
- **2. Munfaṣil:** (Separated Madd) Madd will be performed if Hamzah appears in the next word after Huroof Madd. It will be lengthened to 4 counts. Like: فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ, قَالُوا إِنَّا, لَا إِلَهَ.
- **Madd Lázim:** (Compulsory Madd) Madd will be performed if Sukoon or Tashdeed occurred after Huroof Madd. It will be lengthened to 6 counts. Like: وَالصَّفَّتِ, حَاجُّوكَ, أَلْتَنَ.

يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	جَاءَ *	سُوءَ	شَاءَ
بَاءُ	سَيِّئْتُ	يُضِيئُ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ
هَؤُلَاءِ	فِي أَمْرِنَا	تُوبُوا إِلَى	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهَا
إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ	قَالُوا إِنَّا	بِرَبِّي أَحَدًا	جَاءُوا آبَاهُمْ
دَابَّةٌ	ضَالِّينَ	حَاجُّونِي	جَانَّ
تَأْمُرُونِي	ضَارِّينَ	مُدْهَامَّتِينَ	قُلْ أَلَّذِكْرَيْنِ

قُلْ اللَّهُ	مَنْ يُشَاقِّ	تَحْضُونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا
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Mixed Exercise

قَالَ أَتُحَاجُّونِي	وَالْمُشْرِكِ الظَّالِمِينَ
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى	فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الطَّامَّةُ الْكُبْرَى
وَلَا تَحْضُونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ	قَالُوا إِنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ لَضَالُونَ
فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَّةُ	وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ
وَمَا لِي لَا أَعْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي	أَفِيضُوا عَلَيْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ
وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى مُوسَى أَنْ أَلْقِ	وَقِيلَ يَا رُضْ اْبَلْعِي مَاءَكَ
جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِمَ بِالْبُشْرَى	لَا يَهْدِي إِلَّا أَنْ يُهْدَى
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحَاقَّةُ	رَبِّ لَوْ لَا أَخَّرْتَنِي إِلَى أَجَلٍ

- **Method of spelling for Maddát:** Example 1. جَائِي. Jeem Kasrah Yá' 'جِي', Hamzah Fat'hah 'ي' = جَائِي.
Example 2. ضَالًّا. Dhád Alif Lám Mushaddad 'ضَال', Lám two Fat'hah 'لَا' = ضَالًّا

Lesson 16. Huroof Muqatta'at (Abbreviation)

Instruction:

- Some Chapters of the Qurán start with Huroof Muqatta'at. They must be read separately & broken like 'Single Letters'.
- When reciting a letter with the Madd on it, the name of that letter should be pronounced and the sound must be lengthened according to the required duration. Like يُسْ . يُسْ
- Duration of Maddát, and Ghunnah should also be observed.
- The letters of Tashdeed must be joined with the preceded letter along with prolonging it. Therefore the pronunciation of طَسْمَ is not طا . سيم . ميم rather طاء . سين . ميم .

<u>يُسْ</u> ياسين	<u>صْ</u> صَاد	<u>قْ</u> قَاف	<u>نْ</u> نُون
<u>طُسْ</u> طاسين	<u>عَسَقْ</u> عَيْن سَيْن قَاف	<u>حَمْ</u> حاميم	<u>طُهْ</u> طاها
<u>الرْ</u> ألف لام رَا	<u>المَصْ</u> ألف لام ميم صَاد	<u>المْ</u> ألف لام ميم	<u>طَسْمَ</u> طاسيم ميم
	<u>كُهَيْعَصْ</u> كَاف هَا يَا عَيْن صَاد	<u>المَرْ</u> ألف لام ميم رَا	

Lesson 17. The Iqláb (*Conversion*)

Instruction:

- Literally Iqláb means to change, turn or convert something.
- Technically When a Bá' (ب) occurs after Noon Sákin or Tanween, then Noon Sákin or Tanween will be changed into Meem Sákin (م), and will be recited with Ghunnah and Ikhfá' (concealment).
- At such places a small Meem could be shown.
- When the Meem is read, the lips should not meet completely; rather there should be a slight gap or opening in-between.

رَجُعٌ ۚ بَعِيدٌ رَجُعٌ ۚ بَعِيدٌ	نَفْسٌ ۚ بِمَآ نَفْسٌ ۚ بِمَآ	بِذُنُبِهِمْ بِذُنُبِهِمْ	يَنْبُوءًا يَنْبُوءًا
كِرَامٍ ۚ بَرَرَةٍ كِرَامٍ ۚ بَرَرَةٍ	رِسُولٌ ۚ بِمَآ رِسُولٌ ۚ بِمَآ	مِنْ ۚ بِقَلِيلًا مِنْ ۚ بِقَلِيلًا	مَنْ ۚ بِخَلٍ ۚ ⁽⁶⁾ مَنْ ۚ بِخَلٍ ۚ
قَوْلًا ۚ بَلِيغًا قَوْلًا ۚ بَلِيغًا	كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ	خَبِيرًا ۚ بِصِيرًا خَبِيرًا ۚ بِصِيرًا	سَيِّعٌ ۚ بِصِيرٌ سَيِّعٌ ۚ بِصِيرٌ
لَنَسْفَعًا ۚ بِالنَّاصِيَةِ لَنَسْفَعًا ۚ بِالنَّاصِيَةِ		عَلِيمٌ ۚ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ عَلِيمٌ ۚ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ	
مُطَهَّرَةٌ ۚ بِأَيْدِي سَفَرَةٍ مُطَهَّرَةٌ ۚ بِأَيْدِي سَفَرَةٍ		مِنْ ۚ أَبْيَنِ الصُّلْبِ مِنْ ۚ أَبْيَنِ الصُّلْبِ	

- **Method of Spelling:** Example:.. مَنْ ۚ بِخَلٍ ۚ. Meem Fat'hah small Meem - مَنْ ۚ بِخَلٍ ۚ = 'ل' Lám Fat'hah 'خ' Khá' Kasrah 'ب' Bá' Fat'hah 'مَم'

Lesson 18. The Noon Qutni

Instruction:

- The Noon Qutni (small noon) must be read immediately after the letter that precedes the Noon Qutni.
- When a Waqf is desired, the Noon Qutni should not be pronounced upon the beginning of the following word.
- The Alif which appears before or after the small Noon should not be read when joining the two words. Like خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ
- Never start the verse with Noon Qutni, rather apply a Hamzah Wasli there; eg. نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ. If you stop by نُوحٌ, then start reading نِ ابْنُهُ, not ابْنُهُ.

خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ خَيْرِنِ الْوَصِيَّةِ	شَيْبَا ۞ السَّيِّئَاتِ شَيْبِنِ السَّيِّئَاتِ	مُبِينٍ ۞ اقْتُلُوا مُبِينِنِ نَقْتُلُوا
جَزَاءُ الْحُسْنَى جَزَائِنِ الْحُسْنَى	لُزَّةٌ ۞ الَّذِي لُزَّتِنِ الَّذِي	قَدِيرٌ ۞ الَّذِي قَدِيرِنِ الَّذِي
خَيْرِ الَّذِي خَيْرِنِ الَّذِي	يَوْمِ الْمَسَاقِ يَوْمِنِ الْمَسَاقِ	بِزِينَةٍ ۞ الْكَوَاكِبِ بِزِينَتِنِ الْكَوَاكِبِ

- **Method of Spelling:** Example: نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ. Noon Dhammah Wáw 'نُ', Há' Dhammah 'ح' = نُوحٌ, Noon Kasrah Bá' 'نِ', Noon Fat'hah 'ن' = نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ, Há' Alif Mamdoodah 'ة', = نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ

Lesson 19. The Idghám (Assimilation)

Instruction:

- Literally Idghám means: Putting one thing into another.
- Technically Idghám will occur, if any of the six letters of يَرْمَلُونَ (ي، ر، م، ل، و، ن) appear after a Noon Sákin or Tanween i.e. مَثَلًا، مَنْ يَقُولُ
- Idghám in the two aforementioned letters ل and ر will be without Ghunnah, and rest of the letters will be with Ghunnah.

(م)	صِرَاطًا مُسْتَقِيمًا	رَحِيقٍ مَخْتُومٍ	رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ
(ن)	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ	نُورًا نَّهْدِي	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّظِيرَةٌ
(و)	جَنَّتِ وَعُيُونٍ	مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ	رَحِيمٌ وَدُودٌ
(ي)	وَجُوهٌ يُّوْمِئِدٍ	خَيْرًا يَّرَهُ	أَنْ يَّشَاءَ
(ل)	أُفٍّ لَّكُمْ	مِنْ لَّدُنْهُ	رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ
(ر)	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا	عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ		كُلُّ لَه	مِنْ لَبَنِ
مِنْ مِّثْلِهِ		فَمَنْ نَكَّثَ	لِمَنْ نُرِيدُ
لِقَوْمٍ يُوقِنُونَ		مَنْ يَقُولُ	إِلَهًا وَاحِدًا

Lesson 20. Qur'anic script (*Rasmul Khat*)

Instruction:

- Qur'anic Script is as miraculous and wonderful as the Holy Qurán itself. There are certain places in the Holy Qurán where *و, ي* is written, but would not be pronounced.
- Different signs are used to identify them, like (°), (°) but sometimes there is no sign at all. This can only be recognised by the instruction of an expert teacher.
- The final Alif of the Subject Pronoun *أنا* (which means I) is regarded silent, and it will be read as *أَن*.
- If someone stops on *أنا* undeliberately, then it will be read with final Alif, whereas Alif will again be dropped at the time of repeating.

مِنْ نَّبَائِي	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَفَأَنْ مَاتَ
مِنْ نَبِيٍّ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَفَيْنَ مَاتَ
لِتَتْلُوا	إِنَّ شُودَا	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	مَلَائِهِ
لِتَتْلُو	إِنَّ شُودَا	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	مَلَيْهِ

لَنْ نَدْعُوَ	لِشَيْءٍ	لَكِنَّا هُوَ	لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ
لَنْ نَدْعُوَ	لِشَيْءٍ	لَكِنَّ هُوَ	لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ
لِيَرْبُوا فِي	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ	لِيَبْلُوا	وَنَبْلُوا
لِيَرْبُوا فِي	لَا لِلْجَحِيمِ	لِيَبْلُوا	وَنَبْلُوا
بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ	لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ	سَلَسِلَا	قَوَارِيرَا
بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ	لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ	سَلَسِلَا	قَوَارِيرَا
وَأَنَا رَبُّكُمْ	وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ	قَالَ الْمَلَأُ	أُولَئِكَ
وَأَنَا رَبُّكُمْ	وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ	قَالَ الْمَلَأُ	أُولَئِكَ
أُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ	سَأُورِيكُمْ	مُوسَى	عِيسَى
أُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ	سَأُورِيكُمْ	مُوسَى	عِيسَى
زَكَاةَ	صَلَاةَ	حَيَاةَ	مِشْكَاةَ
زَكَاتَ	صَلَاتَ	حَيَاتَ	مِشكَاتَ

Lesson 21. Lám Ta'reef

Instruction:

- This special chapter is going to deal with Hamzatul Wasl, Lám Ta'reef and the Lám of Alláh (Subhánahú Ta'álá).
- The Alif and Lám would appear in script, but will not be pronounced when joining the words.
- The Lám of الله (ALLÁH) should always be read with a full mouth, except when the word Alláh is preceded by a Kasrah.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ	لَقُوا الَّذِينَ	أَمِنَ السُّفَهَاءُ
وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ	اشْتَرَوْا الضَّلَالَةَ	فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ
قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا	وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ	وَاتُوا الزَّكَاةَ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ	تَاللَّهِ	غَيْرُ اللَّهِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	فِلِلَّهِ	بَلِ اللَّهِ
حُدُودُ اللَّهِ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	ذِكْمُ اللَّهِ
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ	رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ	لَنْ يُؤَخِّرَ اللَّهُ

Lesson 22. Empty Letters

Instruction:

- Explain to the students that empty letters have sound but not movement. They appear in the writing, but are regarded as silent.
- Similarly ی (Yá') without dots underneath does not sound either. Look at the examples below:

فَادُعُ لَنَا	فَالْتَنَ	فَانْفَجَرَتْ	بِالْآخِرَةِ
فَدُعُ لَنَا	فَلْ اَنَّ	فَنفَجَرَتْ	بِلْ آخِرَةِ
بَلَى	هُدَى	أَوَى	مِائَةً
بَلَا	هُدَا	أَوَا	مِئَةً
وَالْفُؤَادَ	يَذَرُوكُمْ	بِسْوَائِ	تُؤْمِنُونَ
وَلْفُؤَادَ	يَذَرُوكُمْ	بِسْوَائِ	تُؤْمِنُونَ
بُرْءُؤَا	ذُو الْفَضْلِ	أُولَئِكَ	ذِي انْتِقَامٍ
بُرْءُؤُ	ذُلْفَضْلٍ	أَلَايِكَ	ذِنْتِقَامٍ
فِي الْأَرْضِ	كَانُوا	إِيتَائِي	يَايُسُ
فَلْ أَرْضٍ	كَانُوا	إِيتَاءِ	يَيْسُ

Lesson 23. Empty Stroke

Instruction:

- Explain to the students that as per the last lesson, as an empty letter does not have a sound, similarly an empty stroke will not be read either and it will be regarded as being silent.
- An appropriate articulation and correct pronunciation is shown underneath the words.

نَجْوَاهُمْ نَجْوَاهُمْ	مِيكَالَ مِيكَالَ	أَرِنِي أَرَانِي	نَرَاكَ نَرَاكَ
هَدَانِي هَدَانِي	أَرْدَاكُمْ أَرْدَاكُمْ	مَثْوَاهُ مَثْوَاهُ	بِأَيْدٍ بِأَيْدٍ
أَتَاهَا أَتَاهَا	هُوَ هُوَ	أَتَقَّكُمْ أَتَقَّكُمْ	مَوْلَانَا مَوْلَانَا
أُولَاهُمْ أُولَاهُمْ	أَخْرَاهُمْ أَخْرَاهُمْ	إِشْتَرَاهُ إِشْتَرَاهُ	مَأْوَاهُمْ مَأْوَاهُمْ

Mixed Exercise

وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوا لَمَنِ اشْتَرَاهُ	مَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَقٍ
وَلَبِئْسَ مَا شَرَوْا بِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ	وَقَالَتْ أُولَهُمْ لِأُخْرَاهُمْ
أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ	أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَائِزُونَ
خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْعُرْفِ	وَقِيلَ يَا رُضُ ابْلَعِي مَاءَكَ
وَأَتُونِي بِأَهْلِكُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ	لَا تَتَوَخَّذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيتُ
وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْجَاهِلِينَ	قَدْ عَلِمْنَا السُّتْقَدِمِينَ
إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا	يَقُومِ لِمَ تُؤْذُونَنِي
هَذَا عَطَاؤُنَا فَامْنُنْ	أَوْ أَمْسِكْ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ
مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا	فَأَصْدِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا
وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا	إِذْهَبُوا بِقَبِيصِي هَذَا
إِنَّا نَرَاكَ مِنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ	أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانْصُرْنَا

Lesson 24. The Waqf (Stopping)

Instruction:

- Literally Waqf means, to stop or pause.
- Technically Waqf is to stop at the last letter of a complete sentence. The sound and breath must be broken.
- If the last letter carries any Harakát, replace them with a Sukoon. But if the last letter has two Fat'hah, then change it with Alif in the state of Waqf.
- If the last letter ends with 'س' (round Tá), no matter what Harakah it carries, it must be replaced with 'س' (Há' Sákinah). The long Tá 'ت' will always remain unchanged.
- The most popular and common signs of Waqf (Stops) in the Qur'án are as following:

○ ط ج م
Conclusion of verse. Absolute Stop. Permissible Stop. Compulsory Stop

شُهِدَ اَعْطُ شُهِدَ اَعْطُ	نُسْتَعِينُ ○ نُسْتَعِينُ ○	شَفَتَيْنِ ○ شَفَتَيْنِ ○	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ○ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ○
خَيْرُهُ ○ خَيْرُهُ ○	زَوْجِنِ ○ زَوْجَانُ ○	عَظِيمٌ ○ عَظِيمٌ ○	لَهَبٍ ○ لَهَبٍ ○

قُوَّةٌ ط	ثَبَانِيَّةٌ ٥	شَأْنٌ ط	مَثْوَايَ ط
قُوَّةٌ ط	ثَبَانِيَّةٌ ٥	شَأْنٌ ط	مَثْوَايَ ط
عِبَادَةٌ ٥	أَخْلَدَةٌ ٥	مَوَازِينُهُ ط	غَيْرُهُ ٥
عِبَادَةٌ ٥	أَخْلَدَةٌ ٥	مَوَازِينُهُ ط	غَيْرُهُ ٥
كُورَتْ ٥	تَنْهَرُ ٥	فَحَدَّثَ ٥	ذِكْرِي ٥
كُورَتْ ٥	تَنْهَرُ ٥	فَحَدَّثَ ٥	ذِكْرِي ٥
أَلْفَافًا ٥	عِلْمًا ٥	رَقِيبًا ٥	مُصَلًّى ٥
أَلْفَافًا ٥	عِلْمًا ٥	رَقِيبًا ٥	مُصَلًّى ٥
نِسَاءً ٥	جُزْءًا ط	نِدَآءٍ ٥	تُقَّةٌ ط
نِسَاءً ٥	جُزْءًا ط	نِدَآءٍ ٥	تُقَّةٌ ط

Lesson 25. The Waqf & Wasl

Instruction:

- Some common heedlessness is found while performing Waqf and Wasl (i.e. stopping and continuing), which causes minor or major mistakes. Some examples are provided here to teach the children how to read the next verse after stopping on a verse, or how to continue two verses together if Waqf is not exercised.
- A little detail was given in the previous lesson of 'Noon Qutni'.

آية	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ① الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ②
وصل	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ① الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ
وقف	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ① الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ②
آية	فَلَا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنْصِ ⑤ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنْصِ ⑥
وصل	فَلَا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنْصِ ⑤ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنْصِ ⑥
وقف	فَلَا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنْصِ ⑤ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنْصِ ⑥
آية	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيبًا ⑭ السَّيِّئُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ
وصل	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيبًا ⑭ السَّيِّئُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ
وقف	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيبًا ⑭ السَّيِّئُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ

Instruction:

- In the case of Wasl and Waqf sometimes you find that there is neither an Alif-Lám nor any Mushaddad letter after the verse, there is any empty letter, in such case look at the 3rd letter, if there is Dhammah, place Dhammah on the Alif as well, but if there is Fat'hah or Kasrah, then Alif will only be given a Kasrah.
- If Noon Qutni is attached with that Alif as well, then Noon Qutni will be completely ignored along with the Kasrah.

أية	هُرُونَ أَخِي ۝ اشدُّ بِهِ أَرْي ۝
وصل	هُرُونَ أَخِشْدُ بِهِ أَرْي ۝
وقف	هُرُونَ أَخِي ۝ اشدُّ بِهِ أَرْي ۝
أية	يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْبُطَيْنَةُ ۝ ارجعي إلى ربِّك
وصل	يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْبُطَيْنَةُ ۝ ارجعي إلى ربِّك
وقف	يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْبُطَيْنَةُ ۝ ارجعي إلى ربِّك
أية	مَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ۝ اسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وصل	مَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ۝ اسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وقف	مَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ۝ اسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ

Lesson 26. Miscellaneous

Instruction:

- After explaining the popular rules and methods of reading the Holy Qurán, there are some facts which the students should be mindful of:
- 21st Verse of Súrah Hood, has a word 'مَجْرَهَا' which is going to be read with Imálá, like Majrêhaa, not Majreehaa.
- Similarly in the 88th Verse of Súrah Anbiyá the script of نُجَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ is written like نُجَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ.
- There are four words in the Qur'án, where a small ُ (Seen) is placed on top of the letter ُ (Sád).
- 1. In Súrah Baqrah the word يَبْصُطُ and 2. In Súrah A'ráf the word بَصْطَةٌ are recommended to be read with س.
- 3. In Súrah Túr the word الْمُصِيطِرُونَ is optional; either letter may be pronounced here.
- 4. In Súrah Gháshiyah the word بِمُصِيطِرٍ is advised to be read with ص as it is written, although a small ُ is mentioned there.
- The final Alif of the following words will only be read in the state of Waqf, but will be ignored in state of Wasl.
قَوَارِيرًا , سَلْسِلًا , (Súrah Ahzaab) الْقُنُوتَا , الرُّسُولَا , السَّبِيلَا (Súrah Kahf) لِكِنَّمَا (Súrah Dahr)
- The word ضَعْفٍ is used three times in the 54th Verse of Súrah Rúm:
اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ ضَعْفٍ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ ضَعْفٍ قُوَّةً ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا
It is also allowed and recommended to read the word ضَعْفٍ with Fat'hatain, like ضَعْفٍ. But it is not permissible to read one with Fat'hatain and others with Kasratain or vice versa.

Articulation of Arabic Alphabet

Instruction:

Along with explaining how to pronounce an Arabic single letter, we have tried to provide an English equivalent as well, where possible but unfortunately for some there is no equivalent.

ALIF	From the emptiness of the mouth.
BÁ'	From the inner part of the lips when they meet (moist part), similar to the English word bar .
TÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth (incisors).
THÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word think , thank , and threw .
JEEM	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word Jeep but with an 'm' at the end.
HÁ'	Comes from the centre of the throat pushing air out.
KHÁ'	Comes from the top of the throat. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
DÁL	Tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word dare
THÁL	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word the , then and they .
RÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate at the front, similar to the English word raw . This letter is pronounced conditionally full mouth or empty mouth.
ZÁY	Bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word zap .
SEEN	Bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word seen .
SHEEN	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word sheep .

SÁD	Bring your teeth together and release, somewhat similar to the English word muscle. This letter is always pronounced full mouth (slight whistling sound).
DHÁD	Upturned side or sides of the tongue to touch the gums of the upper back teeth (molars). This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
TÁ'	Tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
THÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
'AYN	Comes from the centre of the throat like the HÁ' mentioned before, similar to the English word Einstein.
GHAYN	Comes from the top of the throat like KHÁ' , similar to a gargling sound. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
FÁ'	Bottom edge of the upper front teeth meets the inner bottom lip, similar to the English word farm.
QÁF	Raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate. This is a full mouth letter.
KÁF	Raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate similar to QÁF but a little further forward on the tongue, similar to the English word cart.
LÁM	Tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word lama (animal).
MEEM	Joining the outer dry part of the lips together, similar to the word the English word meet, but with an 'm' at the end.
NOON	Tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word noon.
WÁW	Partial meeting of the lips, similar to the English word wow.
HÁ'	Comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest, similar to the English word heart.
HAMZAH	Comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest. It is similar to the English word at.
YÁ'	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word yard.

Six Kalimahs with Ímán Mujmal & Mufasssal

Kalimah Tayyibah لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ .

1. There is none worthy of worship except Alláh and Muḥammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Alláh.

Kalimah Shahádah أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا

شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

2. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Alláh, the One alone, without partner, and I bear witness that Muḥammad (ﷺ) is His servant and Messenger.

Kalimah Tamjeed سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ

إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ.

3. Glory be to Alláh and all Praise be to Alláh, there is none worthy of worship except Alláh, and Alláh is the Greatest. There is no Might or Power except from Alláh, the Exalted, the Great One.

Kalimah Tauheed لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ، وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ أَبَدًا أَبَدًا، ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ، بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

4. There is none worthy of worship except Alláh. He is alone and has no partner. To Him belongs the Kingdom and for Him is all Praise. He gives life and causes death. In His hand is all good and He has Power over everything.

Kalimah Istighfár أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ، أَذْنَبْتُهُ عَبْدًا أَوْ خَطَأً، سِرًّا أَوْ عَلَانِيَةً، وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ مِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِي أَعْلَمُ، وَمِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِي لَا أَعْلَمُ، إِنَّكَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ، وَسَتَّارُ الْعُيُوبِ، وَغَفَّارُ الذُّنُوبِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ.

5. I seek forgiveness from Alláh, who is my Creator and Cherisher, from every sin I committed knowingly or unknowingly, secretly or openly. I also seek His forgiveness

for all sins which I am aware of or am not aware of. Certainly You (O Alláh), are The Knower of the hidden and The Concealer of mistakes and The Forgiver of sins. And there is no Power and no Strength except from Alláh, The Most High, The Most Great.

Kalimah Radd-Kufr اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ أُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا، وَأَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ، وَأَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ، وَتُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّأْتُ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالشِّرْكِ وَالْكَذِبِ وَالْغَيْبَةِ وَالْبِدْعَةِ وَالنَّبِيَِّةِ وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَالْبُهْتَانِ وَالْمَعَاصِي كُلِّهَا، وَأَسْلَمْتُ وَأَقُولُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.

6. O Alláh! I seek refuge in You from that I should ascribe any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness for the sins of which I have no knowledge. I repent from it. And that I become disgusted with disbelief and idolatry, lying and backbiting, innovation and slander, lewdness and abomination and all other acts of disobedience, I submit to Your will. I believe and I declare that there is none worthy of worship except Alláh and Muḥammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Alláh.

Ímán Mujmal اَمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ،

وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ اَحْكَامِهِ، اِقْرَأُ بِاللِّسَانِ وَتَصْدِيقُ بِالْقَلْبِ.

I solemnly believe in Alláh with His all-encompassing Names and personal Attributes and I also accept all His commandments by reciting them with my tongue and certifying them with my heart.

Ímán Mufasssal اَمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ

وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰى، وَالْبَعْثِ
بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ.

I have faith in Alláh and His Angels, His Books and His Messengers, and the Day of Judgement and that all good and evil and fate is from Almighty Alláh and it is certain that there will be resurrection after death.

Athán

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ۝ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ۝ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ۝ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ۝ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ۝ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ۝ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ -

In Fajr Athán after حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ utter two times: الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

In Iqámah after حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ utter two times: قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Du‘á after Athán

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ، وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ، اِنِّ سَيِّدَنَا
مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَالْدَّرَجَةَ الْعَالِيَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ، وَابْعَثْهُ
مَقَامًا مَّحْبُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ، وَارْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ،
اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْبِعَادَ.

Qurán in a glance

First Revelation:

(Súrah 'Alaq 1to5) ○ اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Final Revelation: (There are many opinions, but these two are quite popular)

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ○ (Baqarah, 281) — أَلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ

لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ○ (Má'idah, 3)

Imitators of Revelation:

Approximately 40 Eminent Companions. (Alláh is pleased with all of them)

Duration of the Revelation of the Qurán:

Approximately 22 years, 5 months and 14 days.

General Category:

Ajzá:	30	Manázil:	7
Chapters:	114	Rukú'át:	558
Verses:	6236	Another Opinion:	6666
Sujood Tiláwát:	14	For Shaf'iy's:	15
Words:	86430	Letters:	323671

Division of Manázil:

Súrah Fátihah	To	Súrah Nisá'
Súrah Má'idah	To	Súrah Taubah
Súrah Yúnus	To	Súrah Nahl
Súrah Baní Isrá-íl	To	Súrah Furqán
Súrah Shu'ará'	To	Súrah Yaseen

Súrah Was-Sáffát
Súrah Qáf

To
To

Súrah Hujurát
Súrah An-Nás

(The starting letters of Manázil are combined in this phrase: **فِي بِشَوَقٍ**)

Details of Harakát:

Dhammát: 8804

Fat'hát: 53223

Kasrát: 39582

Maddát: 1771

Shaddát: 1274

Dots: 105684

Details of Huroof Hijá:

ا (Alif): 48872

ب (Bá'): 11428

ت (Tá'): 1199

ث (Thá'): 1276

ج (Jeem): 3273

ح (Há'): 973

خ (Khá'): 2416

د (Dál): 5602

ذ (Thál): 4677

ر (Rá'): 11793

ز (Záy): 1590

س (Seen): 5991

ش (Sheen): 2115

ص (Sád): 2012

ض (Dhád): 1307

ط (Tá'): 1277

ظ (Thá'): 842

ع ('Ain): 9220

غ (Ghain): 2208

ف (Fá'): 8499

ق (Qáf): 6813

ك (Káf): 9500

ل (Lám): 3432

م (Meem): 36535

ن (Noon): 40190

و (Wáw): 25536

ه (Há'): 19070

ي (Yá'): 45919

(Taken from **Barakát Al-Tarteel**, by Maulana Afroz Qadri; Pg. 212)



Duá Before Studying

اللَّهُمَّ عَلِّمْنِي مَا يَنْفَعُنِي وَانْفَعْنِي بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنِي وَزِدْنِي عِلْمًا. اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ فَهْمَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَحِفْظَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ الْمُقَرَّبِينَ. اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لِسَانِي دَائِمًا بِذِكْرِكَ وَقَلْبِي بِخَشْيَتِكَ إِنَّكَ عَلَى مَا تَشَاءُ قَدِيرٌ. وَأَنْتَ حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ.

Duá After Studying

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتُوْدِعُكَ مَا قَرَأْتُ وَمَا حَفِظْتُ فَرُدَّهُ عَلَيَّ عِنْدَ حَاجَتِي إِلَيْهِ. إِنَّكَ عَلَى مَا تَشَاءُ قَدِيرٌ. وَأَنْتَ حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ.

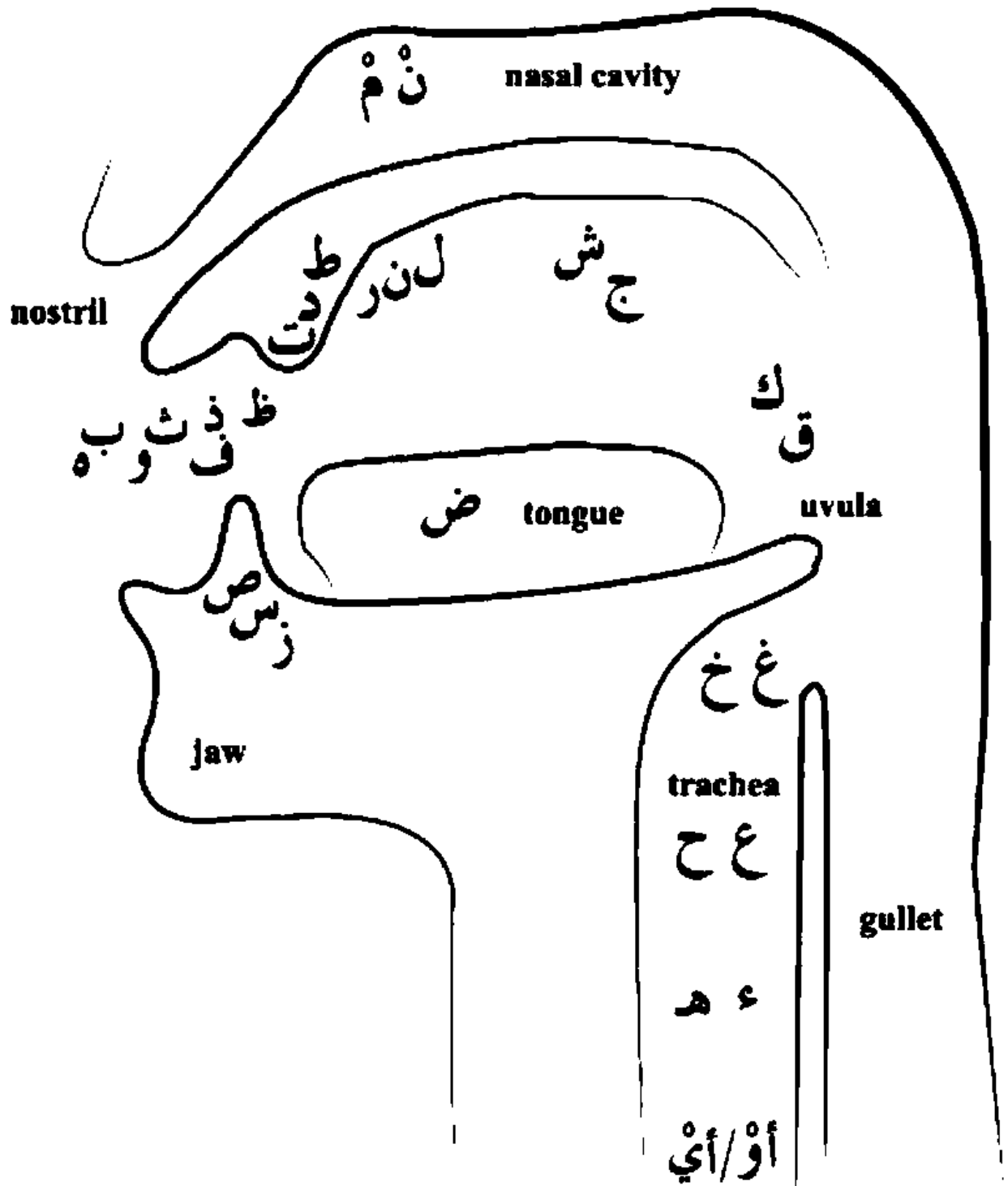
Duá While Studying Something Difficult:

اللَّهُمَّ لَا سَهْلَ إِلَّا مَا جَعَلْتَهُ سَهْلًا. وَأَنْتَ تَجْعَلُ الْحَزْنَ إِذَا مَا شِئْتَ سَهْلًا.

Duá For Good Memory:

قَالُوا سُبْحَنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا. إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ.

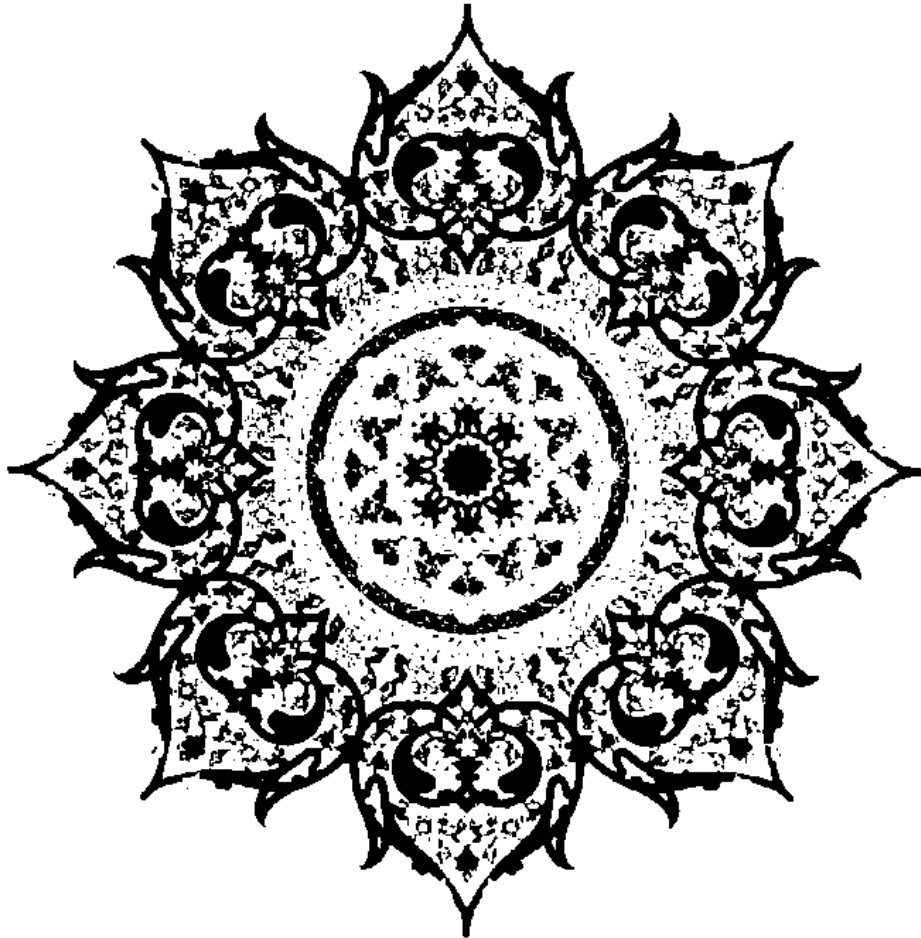




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